BY J. W. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR SECOND WEEK IN NOV.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.
8. Sunday—Mason & Slidell cap'd, '61	6 50	5 10
9. Monday	6 51	5 9
10. Tuesday—Milton died, 1614	6 52	5 8
11. Wednesday—Indian Sum'er ceases	6 53	5 7
12. Thursday	6 54	5 6
13. Friday—Meteoric rain, 1833	6 55	5 5
14. Saturday—Chas Carroll died, 1832	6 56	5 4

New Moon, Wednesday, November 11th. Full Moon, Wednesday, 25th November.

Observations on Weather.—Indian Summer commenced on Thursday, 22d of October and lasted 14 days. Signs of the times foretell that the coming winter will be a cold and dreary one.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—The New York *Herald* of the 4th has been received.

The election in New York, on Tuesday, resulted in an overwhelming Abolition majority. The city of New York gave fifteen thousand majority.

Governor Andrews has been re-elected in Massachusetts. The Republicans made a clean sweep in that State.

The Democrats gained largely in New Jersey.

In Maine and Michigan the Republicans have been triumphant.

The news from Washington indicates an immediate advance of Meade. All the able bodied men under General Martindale, at Washington, have been relieved from duty and ordered to the field.

Advices from Charleston say the bombardment of Sumter is to prevent the construction of new batteries and covered ways on the channel side of the fort by demolishing the gorge wall and leveling the foundations to the water's edge.

General W. T. Sherman has been appointed to the command of the army of Tennessee.

Gold in New York 145¾.

Still Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—The New York *Times* of the 6th has been received here. Gen. Thomas officially announces the capture of Bragg's forage train with escort. The train was seized in Lookout Valley in front of Bragg's position. On November 4th Gen. Thomas writes to the army headquarters, from Chattanooga, that Maj. Fitz Gibbons had overtaken the combined forces of Cooper, Kirk, Williams and Scott, numbering 4,000 men, at Lawrenceburg, on the 3d, and engaged them in a hand to hand fight. The rebels lost eight killed, eleven wounded, and twenty-four prisoners. Yankee loss, three wounded.

The rebels renewed the fight on the third upon the Collierville, Memphis and Charleston Railroad and after a brief fight were repulsed. Among the rebel prisoners taken were Gen. Gray and staff.

Memphis papers contain information of another engagement at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, between 3000 rebels under Marmaduke, and the cavalry garrison of the town. The rebels were repulsed with heavy loss; Yankee loss 12 killed.

Nothing from Charleston or Meade. Paper very barren of news.

The *Times* says sufficient returns have been received to make it certain that Maryland has pronounced for Lincoln with a large vote. Three out of five Union candidates for Congress are elected, and Union local officers generally throughout the State. In New York the Union men elect Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer, and two out of three Canal Commissioners and one of three Prison Inspectors; five out eight Justices of Supreme Court, and 22 ont of 32 Senators and 87 Assembly men out of 128.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—The enemy's fire on Sumter continues slowly, with a still further gradual abatement.—Two hundred and eighty-five were fired from sun down Saturday to Sunday, of which one hundred and eighty-nine missed. Lieutenant Welsh and privates Witts and Page, of the 29th Ga., were wounded to day, besides two negroes, one dangerously.

Major Elliott is in good health and spirits, and declines to be relieved. A large number of Yankee shells from the fort have been sent to the city. The enemy are evidently getting weary of their ineffectual efforts.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—Nothing new to report. The enemy's fire on Sumter has fallen off except an occasional gun. The Monitors were not in action last night or this morning. No casualties. A very heavy blow prevails at sea.

A Rich Haul in Tennessee—Eight Hundred Prisoners and other Rubbish taken up, &c.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

NARROWS, via Dublin, Nov. 8.—The following has just been received from Blountsville: Our cavalry, under Brigadier General Wm. E. Jones and Colonel Giltner, yesterday captured, at Rogersville, eight hundred and fifty prisoners and four pieces of artillery, two stands of colors, sixty wagons and one thousand animals. Our loss two killed and eight wounded.

(Signed) R. RANSON, Major General.

A Blockader Captured—Another Makes a Narrow Escape

WILMINGTON, Nov. 9.—The *Journal* of this evening says the C. S. steamer *Cornubia* was captured yesterday morning by the blockaders. The *Banshee* made a narrow escape this morning but arrived safely.

A Rich Haul.

ABINGDON, Nov. 9.—Eight hundred and fifty Yankees, captured near Morristown, by Jones and Giltner's brigades, on Saturday, passed here this evening, *en route* for Richmond. They belong to East Tennessee, and the 7th Ohio, Carter's brigade. Four pieces artillery, one thousand horses and sixty wagons also reported captured.

Hotel Proprietor Shot.

ABINGDON, Nov. 9.—Thomas White, proprietor of the Abingdon Hotel, was shot and mortally wounded in a difficulty with Col. Clarence Prentice last night.

GEN. FORREST A RAIL-SPLITTER.—Many plantations have been ruined and much unnecessary damage done to fences all over the country where troops have been encamped, in consequence of the too thoughtless and often wanton burning of fence rails.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1863. NO. 292.

a nice and well enclosed farm. After night the General, as is his custom, took a little stroll around and among the camp fires, where he discovered large piles of good rails brightly burning, and this, too, in the immediate presence of two Colonels and all the Captains. He observed it all, but said nothing. A significant smile played over his stern features, which the boys interpreted to mean *pile 'em on*, and the rails were brought with alacrity, and the cheerful blaze was much enjoyed.

Early next morning the old farmer came out, and discovered his rails were nearly all gone, and were still being offered up as a burnt offering. He sought the presence of Gen. Forrest, and being justly indignant, exclaimed, "I have *been* a friend to you a heap, and that you was a good General and a good farmer, but you are neither. No good man would burn his neighbor's rails."

The General said but little, and all his boys were surprised at his not pitching into the old man who used language plainer than was common, or anybody to use to the great fighting man of the army.

After exhausting himself, the old man returned indignant and disgusted to his residence.

On the third morning the last rail of a twenty acre field was in ashes, when an order was issued for a detail of men to press axes from the surrounding country. It was a strange order, but was obeyed, and by 12 o'clock hundreds of axes were in camp. Order No. 2 then came, which ordered every man and officer, under the immediate supervision of the two Colonels, to take a hand in felling trees and splitting rails. In twenty-four hours a beautiful new ten rail fence, well put up, enclosed the plantation.

Since that big rail-splitting, the General's command always look around in the woods for fuel.—*Atlanta Confederacy*

DIPHTHERIA.—A physician of distinguished ability gives us the following facts concerning this much dreaded disease:

1st. In its nature, it is not a local affection, as is usually supposed, but constitutional, pervading the blood or the whole system before it makes its appearance in any part. It is of a nature kindred to erysipelas, and though epidemical, is not, strictly speaking, infectious.

2d. Its most manifest symptom is a false membrane, of a white color, which forms upon and around the tonsils, near the palate, and which thickens and extends, unless checked, until the patient dies from suffocation. This membrane is, however, not confined to the throat, but may sometimes be seen upon the hand or arm, or any place where the skin has been removed.

3d. Among the cautions to be observed are the following: Avoid all medicines and modes of treatment which shall exhaust the strength, and be careful not to injure the skin by blisters or counter irritants, particularly in the neighborhood of the throat.

4th. To effect its cure, aim to restore as rapidly and effectively as possible, the patient's waning strength. For this purpose, let the diet be of the most nutritious character, chicken soup, beef tea, etc. Give freely of eggnog, made of good whisky, or use the stimulant in any other way that will combine nourishment with stimulation. Add to the general strength by the use of mineral tonics, of which none is better than muriate of iron, which may be administered as largely as ten drops at a dose, every two or three hours, for an adult. Between the doses of iron, give from five to fifteen grains of chlorate (not chloride) of potash, or of soda. The chloride of soda may be used as an antiseptic gargle, but the best gargle is common salt.

If the disease gives signs of periodicity, by regular remissions and accessions, then bring to your aid the great anti-periodic quinine.

ADVICE.—Cut out this article and keep it ready for a time of need. The statement may be relied upon.

THE REIGN OF SHODDY.—The New York *Independent's* commercial article, thus describes the condition of the diamond market in the city:

"Our diamond dealers say they have not done a larger or more profitable business than during this past two years, but it is extremely difficult from the very nature of this most concentrated form of earthly wealth, to arrive with any degree of certainty at the aggregate value of the importation of diamonds into the country, for they are so easily smuggled, that even the very low duty of five per cent. on unset precious stone does not prevent their surreptitious introduction into the country.

"A few days since, a diamond merchant entered at the custom house a single brilliant, which was invoiced in Paris at forty-thousand francs—the cost of which, after paying the duty of five per cent., would be about fifteen thousand dollars. The duty on diamonds is so small that there is hardly a temptation to smuggle them, yet the greater part of the precious stones imported here doubtless come in free of duty. The custom-house books exhibit but a very small number of diamond entries, but the importations of the past two years through the custom-house show a considerable increase over any previous year.

"The total amount of gems and precious stones, not set, entered at our custom-house in 1861, was but $46,513, while for the first quarter of the present year it has been $97,246, and in 1862 it was $188,821. So that in the second year of the war, the importation of diamonds increased four-fold on the previous year, and the third year bids fair to double on that. We doubt if there have been any diamonds or unset gems imported into the Confederate States since the rebellion commenced."

What a world of meaning there is in all this, but everybody can see it.

A SHREWD LOUISIANA DARKEY.—A New York journal contains some interesting sketches of Southern life, among which is one about "Old Uncle Tom," a slave the writer met with in that State:

"With his white hairs, profuse white whiskers, a high, wide, but still retreating forehead," says the writer, "he put me in mind of Martin Van Buren." This venerable specimen was sitting on a roadside fence, watching with intense interest the first invasion into his neighborhood of the Yankees. I stepped in front of the old man and very abruptly asked him if he was for the Confederates or for the Yankees. A smile lit up his old weather-beaten countenance until it looked like illuminated india-rubber; then he said in a coy manner that would have done honor to a young girl, 'Why, you see, master, 'taint for an old nigger like me to know anything 'bout politics.' Not content to let him off so easy, I queried rather sternly, 'Well, sir, let me know which side you are on, any way?' The old darkey kept up his ineffable smile for a moment, and then assuming gravity that was ridiculous, remarked, 'I'm on de Lord's side, and He'll work out his salvation; bless de Lord!' No one, not Jeff. Davis himself, or even J. P. Benjamin, on a cross-examination of six hours, could catch that old darkey.

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

RUNAWAY COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WARREN County, on the 4th Sept., 1863, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he is generally called Man or Munroe, and that he belongs to Mr. Rob't Lattimer or Lattimore, who lives near Canton, in Madison County, Miss., and that he runaway from his master in March, 1862, and has since been most of the time in the service of Capt. Jas. Mason, of the 4th Mississippi Reg't, from whom he again runaway at Grenada, Mississippi. The said negro is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black, and appears about 35 years of age. He has a slight scar in his forehead, nearly over the left eye, which he says was caused by a fall from a horse.

The owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. C. WADDILL, Jailor.

Oct. 10-law6w

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

A RARE CHANCE.

SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE, CARPETING, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE of George N. Stevenson, deceased, will sell at public auction, in the town of Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, the 26th day of November next, the furniture belonging to said estate, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

1 Piano and Stool
1 Sofa, 2 Divans
1 Mahogany Table, 8 Mahogany Chairs
1 Set of Cottage Furniture, consisting of
1 Wardrobe, 1 Bedstead, 1 Bureau
6 Chairs, 1 Rocking Chair
1 Washstand, Candle Stand,

CARPETING, VIZ:

1 Fine Brussels Carpet
1 Brussels Carpet cut in lengths for a large room
2 Rugs, 1 Brussels Stair Carpet
1 Three-ply Carpet
8 Arm Chairs (Oak)
1 Oak Rocking Chair
1 Hat Rack, 1 Writing Desk
Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., &c.
Crockery and Glassware.

Terms of sale, cash or six months credit, at the option of the purchaser.

A. T. JERKINS, Executor of the estate of Geo. S. Stevenson, dec'd.

Alamance County, N. C., Oct. 31, 1863. Nov 4-td

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE A 10 HORSE STEAM ENGINE, AN EXcellent one, for sale. Boiler has one 8 inch return flue, very little worn. In complete order. Address at Siloam Hill, N. C.

A. M. ROCWEL.

Nov 3-od3t

SALE OF MACHINERY.

WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, AT AUCTION, four Iron Lathes, two Drill Presses, Slashing Machine, Boring Lathes, two Polishing Machines, all our stock of material necessary in the Manufacture of Arms, consisting of Cast Steel, Iron, Copper, Brass, Block Tin, Borax, Emory, No. 8 Copper Stills and Fixtures, Files, Stoves and Pipes, Linseed, Sperm and Machine Oil, Stock of Tools and Forging Die's necessary in the manufacture of Arms; large lot Belting, &c.

Parties may treat for any of the articles previous to day of sale.

PERRY & WITTY, Nov 7-td High Point, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY MILLS SITUATED ON Tar River, in the pleasant little village of Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C. In addition to a fine Manufacturing Establishment, there is two sets of runners for grinding corn and a splendid Circular Saw Mill, entirely new. The position and location of this unrivalled water power affords every facility for carrying on the manufacturing business on an extensive scale. I offer this property for $50,000, on terms to suit the purchaser.

My address is Henderson, N. C.

Nov. 7-1w* P. R. MERRYMAN.

Daily Petersburg Express copy one week and forward bill to P. R. M.

GOLDSBORO PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with all necessary out houses and Stable next to my former residence and opposite Mr. R. Washington, on railroad street. This is by far the most desirable location in Goldsboro. The House contains fourteen rooms and the kitchen four. The garden is a choice, rich piece of land.

Also, one hundred and twenty-seven acres of Pine Land, three miles from Town, lying on the W. & W. Road. A rare chance to those who wish to invest.

Nov 7-2w M. D. CRATON.

380 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR cash, at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Monday, the 16th Nov., three hundred and eighty acres of Land adjoining the lands of Moses Allen, Hillory Thompson and others, 4 miles west of Huntsville Depot and near the Falls of Neuse river, all woods, except about forty acres—can be bought privately if application be made to

Oct 29-6awtd W. H. HIGH.

QUAKER MEADOWS FOR RENT.

ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOW AND HEIRS OF the late Col. Jas. C. S. McDowell, I shall, on Saturday the 14th day of November next, at the Court House in Morganton, lease for 2 years to the highest bidder the lands and plantation known as "Quaker Meadows."

This place lies on the Catawba River, about 2 miles from Morganton, and for situation and fertility is unsurpassed by any Farm in the County of Burke.

The tract consists of about 1,600 acres, one half of which is cleared, and of this more than 500 acres rich river bottom.

The place will be let in two parcels.

The Homestead contains a large 2 story Brick Dwelling, with the usual out buildings found on a large plantation.

The other section has a good Dwelling House and out Houses.

Possession given immediately.

At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fodder, Hay, &c., and a few Negroes hired out.

CHAS. MANLY.

Oct 22-tawl4nov

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Sales Room of Creech & Litchford, Auctioneers, in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.

RICHARD B. SEAWELL, Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the cases of Franklin and Elam Smith, *ex parte*, made at Fall Term, 1863, the undersigned Clerk and Master in Equity, will proceed to sell the Lands in the pleadings mentioned and described on Monday of Court week—being the 16th day of November, A. D., 1863.—There are two tracts—one belonging to Franklin and the other to Elam Smith—containing each about 130 acres, which will be sold *separately*. The Land is about 10 miles East of Raleigh, adjoins the land of Tom. Bridges, Burrell Temple and others, and is the lot of land which was allotted to the said Franklin and Elam by the Commissioners who were appointed by the County Court to divide the Land between the heirs of John Smith, dec'd.

The sale will take place at 12 m. at the Court House door on a credit of six months with approved security, or for cash, if the purchaser desires it.

Oct 10-td H. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. C. Railroad Depot.

THOS. D. HOGG, Major and Ordnance Officer.

Oct 23-tf Standard, copy till forbid.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG, July 4-tf Captain C. S.

WANTED.

A GOOD TANNER WANTED ONE THAT CAN come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. My address is Gainesville, N. C.

Oct 27-10t* D. P. POUST.

WANTED

TO HIRE FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLAture, a Man and Woman Servant, to wait on gentlemen in their rooms and attend dining room; can get

Nov. 6-tf MILLER,

MILITARY NOTICES.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213.

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS AUthorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred, rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War:

[Signed] JOHN WITHERS, Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:

[Signed] P. N. PAGE, Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C., RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons liable to bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defence of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.

Pryor L. Cole, Captain and A. A. A. G. Oct 16-1m

Surg on General's Office,

RALEIGH, Oct. 14, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 3, COMPOSed, of the following named Medical Officers:

Surgeon M. F. ARENDELL,
Surgeon W. W. FOOTE.

Will meet at the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th October.

At Statesville, in Iredell county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th.

At Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d November.

At Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th November.

At Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th November.

For the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from "Home Guard" duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's Office.

EDWARD WARREN, Oct 16 tnov11 Surgeon General North Carolina.

Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.,

October 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. In obedience to Special Order, No. 23, Headquarters Department of N. C., Paragraph II, the undersigned assumes Command of this Post.

II. It is made the duty of all Officers who remain in the city over 24 hours, to report to this office, and men on arriving who intend to remain to obtain pass from Provost Marshal.

III. Officers who are improperly absent from their commands will be reported at once to their Commanding Officers. The men will be arrested and sent to their commands.

IV. In order to avoid unpleasant detention and arrest, citizens upon arriving here will furnish evidence of their exemption from military service to the Provost Marshal.

[Signed] PETER MALLETT, Oct 8-1m Col. Com'd'g Post.

Office Medical Director,

GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C., Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS WILL not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:

P. E. HINES, Oct 10 2awlm Medical Director.

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF CONTROLLING QUARTERMASTER, RICHMOND, VA.

FOR THE COLLECTION OF TITHES, DIRECTS that the following be published with the view of eliciting information on the subject from the farmers of North Carolina. The plan proposed is from a leading farmer in Hanover County, Va.

SEPT. 15, 1863.—Those most successful in keeping sweet potatoes during the winter, in Hanover Co., Va., adopt this:

In a high, dry spot, excavate a hole of convenient size and shape, to the depth of four or five feet. Put in a layer of pine tags, say three inches thick, the sides also should be lined with the same as the potatoes are put in. After the hole is filled to within one foot of the surface, and a shelter to keep off the rain erected, the potatoes are allowed to remain untouched for about a week, to undergo what is called the sweat. Then pine tags are thrown into the hole even with the surface, and plank laid over. It is of the greatest importance that no water should run in upon the potatoes, and they should not be moved or touched until taken out for use. Pine tags the best non conductor, universally used in Hanover. The usual country shelter is made of top fodder and corn stalks. Before the potatoes are put in the hole, each one should be rubbed with the hand, taking off all dirt and roots. The potatoes should not be washed or bruised in any manner.

GEORGE H. PITZWILSON, Captain and A. Q. M., Assistant Q. M. General's Office.

Farmers are respectfully solicited to give their opinions on the subject, and will please direct their letters to Major H. A. Badham, Raleigh. Nov 5 3t

State Journal will copy three times in tri-weekly, and the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal three times weekly, and send accounts to Major W. W. Pierce, Q. M., Raleigh. They will also please call attention Editorially to the above.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country, in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structures.

Has no fixed residence. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock, and your presence is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, Oct 29-2awtdw7t Grand Secretary.

WANTED,

$20,000 NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.

Oct 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL plantation within ten miles of Raleigh. Apply at the office of the Progress. Nov 2-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the rates charged for advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 9 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	16 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	22 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the rate. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times every week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter this money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C. Nov 5, 1863.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and return to Camp Holmes, or $30 for his confinement in any jail so that he can be secured, of one A. VANCANNON, 4th Tennessee Regiment, (Yankee) 33 years old, dark eyes, dark hair, sallow complexion, 5 feet 9½ inches high, a citizen of Washington county N. C., and by occupation a farmer.

The said Vancannon was brought to Camp Holmes the 30th of October, and made his escape the night of the 4th of November instant. He was arrested near the Tennessee line, and it is supposed will try to make his way back to the Yankees.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT, Com'dt. of Conscripts for N. C.

J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. Nov. 6 1w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, IN GRANville county, on the 25th October last, my negro man SILAS. He is about 22 years old and about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, down ward look, with large feet and hands. He had on when he left a soldier's cap, frock coat and wooden bottomed shoes. The last I heard of him was at Franklin Depot, and he swore to some that he intended to go to the Yankees if he could get through the lines. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or for his confinement in jail so that I can get him.

Nov 4 tf JORDAN D MOSS.

LABORERS ON FORTIFICATIONS AT RALEIGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE OWNERS of slaves, and to the Free Negroes, employed on the intrenchments at Raleigh, that the pay rolls are now made out, and that they will be paid in person or to their agents, with duplicate powers of Attorney, by applying to Capt. Wm. B. Gulick, Paymaster for the State of North Carolina.

H. T. GUION, Lt. Col. Art'y and Eng'r.

N. B.—The parties interested will save themselves much trouble, by appointing one or more agents from each County, qualified with legal powers of Attorney in duplicate, sealed and subscribed to before two witnesses. The following simple form will answer:

We do hereby appoint ——— ———, of the County of ———, our true and lawful Attorney to receive pay, &c., and receipt for us, for all monies due us from the State of North Carolina for the labor of our slaves during the month of ———, on the fortifications at Raleigh, N. C.

Witness our hands and seals this — day of ———, 1863.

——— ——— [SEAL.]
——— ——— [SEAL.]
——— ——— [SEAL.]
——— ——— [SEAL.]
——— ——— [SEAL.]

——— ———, } Witness.

Oct 30-2w

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8-tf

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 18th of November next.

J. W. THOMPSON, Oct 26 td Secretary.

Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

DIVIDEND NO 25.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND of twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 18th of November next.—Books for Transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of November, until after the 18th.

J. W. THOMPSON, Oct 26-td Secretary & Treasurer.

Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP. Aug 21-tf W. J. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. ED WARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

GOODS! GOODS! AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, INcluding Flannels, Calicoes, Bleached Cotton, &c., &c. Also an elegant lot of Crockery.

Oct 12 1m

NOTICE.

DR. BABCOCK'S FINE BLOODED HORSE DICK will stand for Mares at his residence, near this city, for the balance of the season. Price $100.

Raleigh, Nov 4-1w

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 5, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S. May 6-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as before, in all its various branches. June 25 6m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MUCH MORE THAN TWENTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care, FRANK I. WILDS, May 14-tf Auctioneer. Standard copy

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market prices will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Aug 25-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 24 RALEIGH N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1863.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

The War.

The firing goes on as usual at Charleston, but not as terrific as heretofore. We hope the worst of their fury has been expended, and that they may never be permitted to approach nearer to Charleston than their present position.

From Chattanooga we have not a word. Whether Bragg is advancing or retreating, whether he has fought or is likely to fight, we are profoundly ignorant. We judge from the tone of the Atlanta papers that there is some movement on hand, but we shall hardly know anything about it until all is over. An impression has been and is now, that the enemy will advance and compel Bragg to fight or fall back. Certainly they will not be content to settle down at Chattanooga with a large army, for the winter. They will attempt to press forward, and the chances for another great battle on the field of Chickamauga, or near it, are very good; and should it take place we doubt not but, as before, it will result in a great victory to our arms.

From Virginia we have nothing startling. The enemy were landing a force at Newports News some days ago but if they have made any advance towards Richmond we have heard nothing of it. Gen. Lee's army has fallen back to the old camp on the Rapidan, while a small force of the enemy is said to have made its appearance on the Stafford Hills, opposite Fredericksburg. The Yankee papers tell us that Meade is to advance at once, but we hardly look for any more fighting in Virginia during the winter. There may be skirmishing and demonstrations, here and there, but we look for no great battles.

We have alluded elsewhere to the landing of troops at Winston, in Hertford county, on Friday last. We have had various rumors here in reference to this movement, all of them no doubt exaggerated. The latest, yesterday, reported them as having returned to their gunboats.

From other sections of the State we have nothing. The enemy have disappeared from our Western border, and we hear of no demonstrations from Newbern or Washington.

Election Returns.

We are not able yet to give the official vote in a single District. We give such additional returns as we have for general information.

Company A. 8th Regiment, at Sullivan's Island, gave Warren 93. Starke 7 and Smith 3.

The Wilmington *Journal* of Saturday contains the following partial returns from Sampson county, furnished by a correspondent at Clinton:

The official vote for this county, as far as heard from, is for

Devane	375
Faison	215
Leach	177
McRae	70

The *Journal* concedes the election of Fuller in the 4th

The contest in the 2d and 8th is still in doubt, as the vote in both is very close.

The returns from the 1st come in very slowly, in fact we have not yet received the vote of a single county, but the contest is evidently between Warren and Smith, and the result is in doubt. When the polls are compared in the different Districts and the vote is declared, we shall give a tabular statement of the vote of the whole State.

P. S.—The vote in the 8th, all the counties heard from, stands, Ramsay 2,139, Lander 2,224. The army vote, as far as heard from, stands, Ramsay 408, Lander 400.—This puts Lander 77 ahead, with more of the army vote to come in. It is believed at Charlotte and Salisbury that Lander is elected.

Returned to their Boats.

We learn that intelligence was received here on yesterday that the Yankees who landed at Winton, in Hertford county, after advancing about four miles, had returned to their boats. We suppose the movement is nothing more than a raid or reconnoitering party. Should it prove to be a movement on Weldon, however, we have confidence that it will be successfully met, for our authorities will not fail to protect a point so vital to the Confederacy. We may possibly get further news before going to press.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer*, one of the most unscrupulous time-serving sheets in the South, a paper that but a few months ago, to please Governor Brown and his pets, threatened resistance to the Confederate authorities, now calls for the mob to silence the Atlanta *Confederacy*, because that paper has dared to criticize Bragg's generalship. It justified a mob in this State and now calls for one at its own door. If such teaching, if followed, does not send the whole Confederacy to the devil there must be a reversal of the laws of gravitation. The *Confederacy* is bold and independent, and one of the best newspapers in the South.

Raleigh Relief and Charitable Association.

A meeting of this Association will take place this afternoon in the Town Hall at 4 o'clock. Subscribers and citizens generally are requested to attend.

The steamer *Advance*, Capt. Guthrie, arrived at a Confederate port yesterday morning, with a full cargo on State account.

Lincoln, Chase and Seward are thought to be rival candidates for the next Presidency of the North.

Wrote an enthusiastic young cavalier, after a glorious dash of a few hundred miles through the enemy's country in Ohio, "Solomon in all his glory was never on a raid like one of these."

The poor pittance of fifty years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep you in innocence.

Convention of Commissioners.

In accordance with the request of the Secretary of War, the Commissioners appointed in the different States, under the act of Congress of the Confederate States "to regulate impressments," met in Convention in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, at Augusta, Ga., on Monday, the 26th October, 1863.

We are indebted to H. K. Burgwyn, Esq., for a copy of the proceedings, from which we make such extracts as our space will allow.

On motion of Col. G. D. Moore, of Miss., Col. E. W. Hubard was called to the Chair, and Col. A. H. Bradford, and Col. C. J. Elford requested to act as Secretaries.

The proceedings of the Convention were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Potter of the M. E. Church.

The President explained the objects for which the Convention was assembled.

On motion of Commissioner Perry, of South Carolina—*Resolved*, That the Commissioners in attendance do enrol their names, with the States for which they are appointed, and their Post-offices.

Under this resolution the following enrollment was made:

VIRGINIA.—E. W. Hubard, Curdsville, Va.; Robert Gibbony, Wytheville, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA.—H. K. Burgwyn, Garysburg, N. C.; R. V. Blackstocks, Stocksville, North Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA—B. F. Perry, Greenville, South Carolina.

GEORGIA—J. E. Morgan, Lagrange, Ga.; U. B. Wilkinson, Newnan, Ga.

ALABAMA—Wylie W. Mason, Tuskegee, Ala.; Robert C. Reiss, Montgomery, Ala.

MISSISSIPPI—J. W. Watson, Brooksville, Miss.; G. D. Moore, Brooksville, Miss.

TENNESSEE—W. E. Travis, Newnan, Ga.

Among the Reports of Committees we find the following:

The Committee of one from each State to whom was referred the preamble and resolution offered by Commissioner Burgwyn, of North Carolina, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report favorably thereon, and recommend their adoption by the Convention.

WYLIE W. MASON, Chairman.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, it is obvious that in the struggle between the speculators on the one part to gratify their avarice, even to jeopardizing the safety of our country, and the Government on the other, to protect that country, it becomes important to strengthen the arm of the Government by the action both of the Legislatures and the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the several States of this Confederacy be requested to pass such laws and take such measures as will most effectually cause the prices fixed by the Commissioners of appraisement in their States, to be observed by sellers and purchasers. And this Convention is of opinion that the most effective mode of doing this would be for the Legislature to impose a tax on all articles sold over the schedule price for the same equal to the amount of the difference between the schedule price and that at which the article is sold.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the several States be requested to have these Resolutions laid before their respective State Legislatures.

The Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Convention adjourned after a harmonious session of three days, and we trust that its deliberations may result in much good to the country. Impressment is a thing to which we must submit, in time of war, but it is the duty of those having the management of affairs to make it fall as lightly and equally as possible.

TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

The Atlanta *Register* of Saturday has the following on the

SITUATION.

It would not surprise us if Bragg's present movements were designed to mislead his own people, as well as Federal Generals. We are told that Thomas' couriers come as far south as Atlanta and supply him regularly with the city papers. We cannot, therefore, speak of the movements now being made in the vicinity of Chattanooga. We have heretofore, with proximate accuracy, foreshadowed them.

On yesterday there was some firing on our part on Lookout Point, directed against the enemy's batteries on Moccasin Point. No damage is known to have been effected. The enemy replied occasionally.

THE LADIES OF EAST TENNESSEE.

The same paper says:

The conduct of the loyal women of East Tennessee is no less admirable, than that of male citizens is often reprehensible. If our paper now reached Knoxville we would not shock the modesty of one of the fairest daughters of the city by blazoning her name before the world. But she will hardly know what we have done till the story has grown old, and surely sentiments and deeds like hers should not be forgotten. Her father is a Unionist, the straightest of the sect, and is even the Mayor of Knoxville. His two sons are unswerving Southerners, one of them we know has made many an invader of his State bite the dust. His sister is true to the land of her birth, and has, with all her modesty and elegance, borne the Federal rule with ill grace.

Not many days ago, an externally elegant Federal officer called on Miss Luttrell, sending in his card. Miss L. was passing through the hall as the negro servant girl handed her the *carte de visite*. At that instant, too, the Yankee officer entered. Miss L., turning to black Judy, said, in the hearing of the exquisite: "Here, Judy, this card is your's; attend to your beau."

The officer, in blank astonishment, stared for a moment into the face of grinning Judy, and suddenly left in intense disgust.

The cowardly villian sought to avenge himself by insulting Miss Luttrell on the street, whispering audibly as she passed, "You are a d—d she rebel." She bore it till she found the gentleman (?) officer in presence of the Commanding General, when she stated that Capt. Pike, of Iowa, was in the habit of cursing her when they met. Pike did not deny the charge, but slunk away like a whipped spaniel.

Whether Burnside has the power or disposition to punish such outrages, we are not advised. It is to be presumed that Southern ladies in the midst of Federal armies must quietly endure the visits of officers and men, and though they take negro wenches to the church and theatre, it seems they will not endure them in private parlors.

ATLANTA THE "LAST DITCH."

Under this heading the *Appeal* says:

All the Federal programmes of the conduct of the war terminate, of course, in the subjugation of the South. Of this they allow no doubt for us to hang a hope upon. And it appears they are beginning to go farther than this—to locate the "last ditch," where the final struggle is to take place; and this, our citizens will be astonished to learn, is at Atlanta.

We learn from a New Orleans letter, published in the New York *Herald*, that the correspondent had "good authority for stating that the hopes of the rebels for establishing an independent government are on the wane, and that this impression has found its way into the Richmond Cabinet, and there has existed considerable discussion, and measures have been suggested to make the last days of the quasi Confederacy as bloody as possible—that is, the Confederacy is to die game. One of the measures suggested in the Richmond Cabinet is to concentrate the forces in some part of the Confederacy, collect all available army stores, erect a national citadel, and there fight till overpowered. Virginia is to be abandoned if Rosecrans defeats Bragg, and the remnants of the latter's army is to fall back to Atlanta, where the final struggle is to take place." And the writer adds: "My informant, who has just come from the heart of the Confederacy, assures me that preparations are now being made at Atlanta to consummate this plan."

In this particular, then, our city bids fair to become a place of political historic renown—that is, supposing the information of the *Herald* to be correct. Let the Home Legion get ready.

PRICE OF THE VIRGINIA PAPERS.—If any of our friends are disposed to grumble at the advance which we were compelled to make in our price of subscription, just let them refer to the figures demanded for the Virginia papers. Of their "forward movements" the Wilmington *Journal* says:

The Richmond and Petersburg papers keep going up! up! and always up!

The Richmond papers are $15 for 6 months; $8 for 3 months; $3 for one month. The Petersburg papers are $12 for 6 months; $8 for 3 months; $3 for one month.—Well, we do trust, that we will not be driven again to rise in our prices. It will go very hard with us before we consent to do so, and we only mention these things to show that the North Carolina papers are still the cheapest in the Confederacy.

"THE REBEL VENTILATOR."—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of October 9, has the following items:

October 25th, the anniversary of the destruction of Parson Brownlow's printing office at Knoxville, Tenn., and the tearing down of the American flag from his residence, by the rebels, will be celebrated by the Parson by issuing the first number of his "Rebel Ventilator."

A car load of new printing material, belonging to Mr. Brownlow, left the depot in this city on Wednesday, bound for Nicholasville. It will be transported by wagons from that point to Knoxville. There are two hundred and fifty subscribers for the Ventilator in Covington, and the list is swelling daily.

THE PRESIDENT AT WILMINGTON—THE RECEPTION, SPEECH, &c.

We copy the following from the *Journal* of Friday:

It being understood that President Davis had left Charleston on yesterday morning for Florence, our people looked for his arrival here about 7 or 8 o'clock last evening, and as a consequence Market street from the dock up to Second street was filled by an immense concourse of people, while rosin, tar barrels and all other modes of illumination lit up the darkness.

About seven o'clock a presidential salute from the guns of Southerland's battery announced the arrival at the depot of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad of the President and suite. He had been met on the road, at Florence, we presume, by a delegation of the citizens, and was received at the depot by Gen. Whiting and Staff, and by the Mayor and a committee of citizens. As soon as the boat which conveyed him over the river, touched the wharf on this side a shout went up that made the welkin ring, and thus escorted by the authorities and accompanied by the people, President Davis proceeded to the residence of General Whiting, on Market Street below Second.

In a few minutes the President, with the Committee, etc., made his appearance on the balcony, where he was welcomed in an appropriate manner by Wm. A. Wright, Esq., who spoke of his distinguished services to the country and returned to him the acknowledgments of the people of Wilmington for the measures adopted for their defence in armament and fortification, as well as in placing these in charge of a skillful General and other proper officers.

The President in reply returned his thanks to the people of Wilmington and to Mr. Wright as their organ, for the cordial welcome they had given him. He was proud to be welcomed by such an enthusiastic concourse of North Carolinians to the soil of the ancient and honored town of Wilmington. He hoped that Wilmington, although frequently menaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invading foe. He knew well the importance of her harbor, now the only one through which foreign trade was carried on, and he trusted that the valor of her people, assisted by the means which the government would send to her defence, would be fully adequate for that purpose. He had given for the defence of Wilmington one of the best soldiers in the Confederate army—one whom he had seen tried in battle and who had risen higher and higher as dangers accumulated around him. What other means the government could command had been sent here, and in case of attack such additions would be made to the garrison in men and arms as would be believed enable Wilmington to repulse the foe, however he might come, by land or by sea.

The President urged upon all their duty to do a full part in the present great struggle, the issues of which were on the one hand freedom, independence, prosperity—on the other hand, subjugation, degredation and absolute ruin. The man who could bear arms should do so. The man who could not bear arms, but had wealth, should devote it freely to the support of the soldiers and to taking care of their widows and orphans. Those who for the necessities of civil government, or for the carrying on of industrial pursuits deemed essential to the country, were exempt from the general service, were still bound to take part in the local defence; even the old man who was unable to bear arms, must, in the course of long years have acquired an influence, which should be exerted to arouse those in his neighborhood to fresh zeal and renewed exertions in support of the cause in which all are so deeply interested. If we were unanimous, if all did their duty manfully, bravely, disinterestedly, then our subjugation would be impossible; but if, neglecting the interests of the country, and only anxious to heap up sordid gain, each man attended only to his own private interests, then would it be found that such gains were accumulated only to fall into the hands of the plundering Yankees. The soldier who had fought bravely for his country, although he could leave his children no other fortune, would leave them rich in an inheritance of honor, while the wealth gathered and heaped up in the spirit of Shylock in the midst of a bleeding country, would go down with a branding and a curse.

Since the President had last passed through Wilmington he had travelled far and visited many portions of the country, and in some he had found ruin and devastation marking the track of the vandal foe. Blackened chimneys alone remained to mark the spot where happy homes once stood, and smouldering ashes replaced the roofs that had sheltered the widow and the orphan. Wherever the invader had passed the last spark of Union feeling had been extinguished, and the people of the districts which the Yankees had occupied were the warmest and most devoted friends of the Confederacy.

He had visited the army of the West, had gone over the bloody battle-field of Chickamauga, and a survey of the ground had heightened his admiration for that valor and devotion which, with inferior numbers, had overcome difficulties so formidable, and after two days' fighting had achieved a glorious victory, the routed foe only finding shelter under the cover of night.

He had visited Charleston, where the thunder of the enemy's guns is heard day and night hurling their fiercest fire against Sumter, and still the grand old fortress stands grim, dark and silent, bidding defiance to the utmost efforts of the foe. He had visited the other points about Charleston and had found the spirits of the people and of the troops alike resolute and determined. The Yankees were anxious to crush what they called the nest of the rebellion. He believed that it would stand, spite of their utmost efforts for its capture. It had his best prayers for its safety. God bless the noble old city!

The President said that in North Carolina, as elsewhere, the contact of the Yankees had thoroughly extinguished every spark of Union feeling wherever they had come. The Eastern portion of the State which had suffered most from the enemy was perhaps the most loyal and devoted portion of the whole State; and North Carolina as a State had not been behind any other in the number of troops she had given to the armies of the Confederacy. In every field, from great Bethel, the first, to Chickamauga, the last, the blood of North Carolinians had been shed and their valor illustrated, and if she had fewer trumpeters than some others to sound her fame, the list of killed and wounded from every battle-field attested her devotion and bore witness to her sacrifice. North Carolina might well be proud of her soldiers in the armies of the Confederacy.

We are all engaged in the same cause. We must all make sacrifices. We must use forbearance with each other. We are all liable to err. Your Generals may commit mistakes; your President may commit mistakes; you yourselves may commit mistakes. This is human and for this proper allowance must be made. We must cultivate harmony, unanimity, concert of action. We must, said the President, beware of croakers—beware of the man who would instil the poison of division and disaffection because this section or that section had not got its full share of the spoils and the plunder, the honors and the emoluments of office. Did we go into this war for offices or for plunder?—did we expect to make money by it? If so, then he and others, who, like him, had lost all—had seen the product of years swept away—had been woefully mistaken. But we had not gone into this war from any such motives, and no such narrow considerations ought to control appointments. Merit, and merit alone, should be the criterion. And merit *had* been found and North Carolinians had received and now held a full proportion of the high positions in the army. He here alluded to Gen. Bragg, a native son of North Carolina.

If there were those who yielded to despondency, who despaired of the Republic, who were willing to submit to degredation, they were not to be found in the ranks of the army, where all was confidence and determination. Those who complained most, were those who had made fewest sacrifices, not the soldiers who had made the most.

In the changing fortunes of war, we may for a time be driven back, but with a resolute purpose and united effort we would regain all that we had lost, and accomplish all that we had proposed. Freed from the shackles imposed upon us by our uncongenial association with a people who had proved themselves to be ten times worse than even he had supposed them to be, the Confederate States would spring forward in a career of happiness and prosperity surpassing the dreams of the most sanguine.

The President again returned thanks for his kind and enthusiastic reception, and withdrew.

A loud call was made upon Major-General Whiting, who returned thanks for this evidence of regard, but remarked that he could not presume to address the audience after the able and eloquent speech of his commander-in-chief, President Davis. He would only pledge himself to do all in his power for the defence of Wilmington.

The President is evidently in better health than he has been for a long time. His voice was full, round and sonorous—its slightest accent being distinctly audible at the utmost verge of the very large crowd assembled. Of course our report, made from memory, without any opportunity even of taking notes, is necessarily imperfect. We believe, however, that it pretty correctly represents the spirit of the remarks made, though not, perhaps, in the precise language, nor in the regular sequence in which they were delivered.

By nine o'clock the street was cleared, and the President left to rest and recruit himself. This morning he accompanied Gen. Whiting down the river to examine the various works put up for its defence.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE FORTS—HIS DEPARTURE, ETC.

The same paper of Saturday says:

As stated yesterday, President Davis, accompanied by Gen. Whiting, Gen. Custis Lee and others, went down the river on board the steamer Virginia, and viewed the works erected for the defence of the harbor, landing at Fort Anderson, Fort Branch, Fort Caswell and Fort Fisher. At Fort Caswell and Fort Fisher salutes were fired and the President made brief but stirring addresses. He examined Fort Caswell and its outworks, also Fort Fisher with its outworks, spending a longer time at this latter work than at any other point. We understand that he expressed himself much gratified by the appearance of the works and their indications of strength and efficiency. The party returned a little after dark highly gratified with their trip.

We regret that the necessary absence of our Associate rendered it impossible for us to leave our office yesterday, and thus deprived us of the pleasure of going down the river on the occasion of the President's visit to the fortifications, all of which we learn that he visited with the exception of those now in progress on Bald Head.

Mr. Davis and suite left this morning for Richmond, pleased, we trust, with his brief stay in Wilmington, and certainly leaving a pleasing impression behind him.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

The following extract from a private letter, from Manilla, gives the writer's personal experience and sensations during the late terrific earthquake which visited that city:

It would be impossible to give you an idea of the late earthquake, for though I have read the accounts of many severe ones, I never could realize the position until I felt one, and I never knew what dreadful destruction it could make until the 3d of this month. I have heard nothing talked about but earthquakes for the past ten days, everybody telling their experience, and giving their ideas of causes and effects of earthquakes in general. My experience was that I had finished my soup and was helping myself to fish when three or four tremendous up and down bumps came. I ran for the azotea, (piazza covered with iron roofing.) Then came the fearful swimming motion from north to south. I clung to the post (wooden, which supports the iron roof) to keep myself from falling, expecting every moment that the stone walls which support the azotea would give way, and that I would be thrown into the river with the house on top of me. The whole shock did not last over a minute, but it was an eternity to me. The falling of stone houses and tile roofs was terrific; part of our roof, weighing 70 tons, fell in.

About 300 feet from where I was the tower of Benondi church fell through the roof of the church; this tower was 150 to 200 feet high, built of solid stone 4 to 6 feet thick. Yet the din from falling churches and houses was so great that I did not distinguish when it fell. When the shock was over, the air was so filled with dust of lime that I could scarcely breathe, and there was not a breath of air. When the moon rose, later, Manilla was a frightful and a dreary sight to see. Everybody was in the streets, praying or fleeing with what they had saved, into the country. For days after the people walked the streets without speaking. And there was no noise of carriages and no bells in a city where there were thousands moving before at all hours.

The whole city is in ruins, the destruction of life and property being very great. The next day the stench of dead people, who had been buried under the ruins, was fearful, and it was at one time thought would breed some epedemic. We have since had some terrific thunder storms, which have killed many people, but at last, I think, the atmosphere is cleared of electricity, and I thank heaven it has been no worse. I have been obliged to take the roof off our house, but hope in a few days to be settled in body; but it will require some time to compose my mind.

THE FIGHTING ELEMENTS NORTH AND SOUTH.—McClellan, after the lesson of Manassas, declared that henceforth the war of the North upon the South should be one of artillery. The remark was sagacious—the policy was wise. It has been carried out in the operations of the United States from that time to this.—The Southern troops are superior in their fighting qualities, from their education and their opportunities, if from nothing else. With the rifle and bayonet, the horse and sabre, they are better fighters than their Northern foes, even with less discipline. In equal numbers they can generally defeat them. But with our ports blockaded, the North has superior facilities for procuring and making ordnance. With earthworks mounting numerous guns, or with fleets of distant gunboats, long taw is a formidable kind of warfare. It was this which defended Washington; it is this which saved Grant's army at Shiloh. It was artillery which saved McClellan's army at Malvern Hill. Meade's at Gettysburg and Rosecrans' at Murfreesboro. Time is the friend of this warfare of Northern engineer and artillerist. Activity on our part is their apprehension; celerity and dash fatal to it. Inferior in ordnance, with few gunboats, we must, as a general thing, be inferior in that kind of war. It is clearly our policy, wherever it is practicable, to fight infantry fights and cavalry fight in the open field, to take the foe before their works and guns are put into fighting condition, and to give them as little time as possible for preparations. We do not want works. Advancing armies have no need of them. We should not permit them to have works either, if capable of preventing it. Rapidity of movement and Southern impetuosity can anticipate and overmatch these ordinance preparations—this artillery war. We need activity in the West, dependent upon concentration.—*Charleston Courier.*

FROM CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Friday has the following:

During Wednesday night eighty-six rifle shots were fired at Sumter, of which twenty-seven missed.

The bombardment seems to diminish somewhat in spirit, the enemy probably not wishing to tax his guns too far.

Two hundred rifled shots were fired at Sumter on Thursday, of which forty-three missed; two hundred and thirteen mortar shells, of which forty-six missed; and sixty-eight shells were thrown by the monitors, of which seven only were not hits.

A new and beautiful flag was raised in the morning in the place of the two flags shot down.

There have been no casualties for the last two days at the fort.

Moultrie and the James Island batteries kept up their usual fire on Gregg and Wagner.

The *Atlanta* is reported to be within the bar.

As a great many important changes have taken place in the composition of the iron-clad fleet off Charleston, under command of Admiral Dahlgren, we append a correct list of the vessels, together with the names of the officers commanding:

Steam frigate Ironsides—Captain Rowan.
Monitor Patapsco—Captain T. Stevens.
Monitor Lehigh—Captain A. Bryson.
Monitor Weehawken—Captain Calhoun.
Monitor Nantucket—Captain J. C. Beaumont.
Monitor Passaic—Captain E. Simpson.
Monitor Catskill—Lt. G. Silley.
Monitor Nahant—Lt. J. J. Cornwell.

The Nantucket is in Warsaw Sound. The Passaic and Montauk are at Port Royal completing repairs.

The Kinston (Jamaica) *Standard* of the 5th of October has the following:

The *Trelawney* (a Falmouth paper) of Friday last says: "The Confederate war steamer Georgia, in command of Capt. Semmes, formerly of the Alabama, passed this port yesterday at noon under full steam and canvass going at ten and a half knots an hour, and was on a cruise. She was boarded off this port by a Montego Bay pilot."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAND SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the case of "William G. Hill and others *ex parte*" made at Fall Term, A. D., 1863, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity of said county, will proceed to sell the land in the pleadings mentioned and described on the 23d day of November, A. D., 1863. The first tract contains about 200 acres, is located about two miles from the city of Raleigh, and is bounded on the East by the Lunatic Asylum, on the South by William Grimes', and on the West by S. H. Young's. The other tract adjoins the land of S. H. Young and Dr. F. J. Haywood, and lying between Dry Branch and Bushy Branch, and contains about 250 acres. There is a large two story dwelling with all necessary out-houses on the first named tract, known as the Spring Hill or Hunter place.

The sale will take place at the Court House in the city of Raleigh at 12 M. Terms made known on day of sale.

Nov 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

BOOKS REOPENED.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, having determined to put forward the grading of the road with vigor, the books of subscription to the capital stock are directed to be reopened. This road will run into the heart of the Coal and Iron deposits of the Deep River Valley. It will be intimately connected with our great railways. It will be on the line of the shortest route from Richmond to Charleston. Its stock has therefore every prospect of being profitable. The attention of those desiring investments of funds, as well as of those who wish to aid in developing the coal and iron resources of the Confederacy, is invited to this enterprise.

Price of shares $100 each. Cash payments may be made. Subscriptions will be received by George W. Mordecai, Esq., at the Bank of N. C., by W. H. Jones, Esq., at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, by the Treasurer of the Company and by the undersigned.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
President.

Nov 10-3t

Standard, State Journal and Fayetteville Observer copy six times.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALES AT AUCTION BY CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the cargoes of Steam Ships

SPUNKIE, BANSHEE, GEN'L BEAUREGARD AND PET,

with sundry consignments from other Ships, making the largest and by far the most attractive sale of the season—as enumerated, viz:

DRY GOODS.

3 cases Super Broad Cloth—various colors
1 bale Super Blue Broad Cloth
1 bale Super Black Broad Cloth
4 bales Cassimeres
1 bale Mixed Meltons
2 cases Brown and Gray Mixtures
12 bales Dark Fancy and Black and White Selvage Prints
12 cases Bleached Shirting
2 cases Fine Unbleached Shirting
4 cases Black Alpaca
2 cases Dark DeLaines
1 case Black Sewing Silk
1 case Lace Flannel
1 case Fancy Wove Flannel
2 cases India Twills
3 cases Stay Bindings
1 case Linen Huckaback
1 bale Linen Sheeting
3 cases Linen Thread
3 cases Spool Cotton
1 case Machine Thread
2 bales Blue Mottles
4 bales Regatta Stripes
1 bale Bedtick
2 cases Linen Cambric Handk's
1 bale Fancy Mohairs
1 bale Fancy Flannel Shirts
16 cases L. C. Shirts—Linen Fronts
1 case Gent's Half Hose
2 cases Ladies White and Slate Hose
2 cases Misses White and Grey Hose
5 cases Pins
3 cases Flexible Agate and Bronze Buttons
1 case Fancy and Silk Buttons
2 cases Knitting Needles
2 cases Hooks and Eyes
3 cases Needles, Hair Pins, &c

SUNDRIES.

2 cases Ready Made Clothing
1 case Violin Strings
1 case French Watch Glasses
2 cases French Felt Hats
3 cases Brazilian Hats

SHOES AND LEATHER.

64 cases Gents' and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, by manufacture, superior material and finish
140 cases Bluchers, assorted
19 rolls Harness Leather
100 sides Sole Leather
2 bales English Sole Leather
2 cases French Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

32 cases Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper
28 cases Envelopes, well assorted
5 cases Steel Pens
3 cases Lead Pencils
3 bales Wove Newspaper, 36 x 49
14 cases Cotton Cards
5 do Wool Cards
4 do Cotton Carding
1 case Tin Solder in strips
10,000 lbs. Hollow Ware
4 casks Hoes
2 do Cutlery
2 do Screws
1 do Awls

GROCERIES.

50 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles
50 do English Bellow Soap
40 bags Prime Cape Coffe
16 chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
25 boxes Laundry Starch
65 do Corn Starch
21 kitts Mackerel
5 kitts Salmon
497 sacks Liverpool Salt
800 do do do 28 lbs each

DRUGS.

16 cases Quinine, 2,000 ozs
170 kegs Bi Carb. Soda
15 casks Alchohol
16 barrels Epsom Salts
10 casks do do
20 barrels Bleaching Powder
10 do Alum
10 do Borax
3 cases do
4 do Extract Logwood
14 do best English Mustard
2 do Bro Windsor Soap

AND

70 cases Drugs, assorted—

Iodide Potass,	Sulph Morphia,
Powd. Ipecac,	Gum Camphor,
Tart. Acid,	Ipecac Wine,
Tinct. Opii,	Pulv. Opii,
Gum Opii,	Cream Tartar,
Ung. Hydrag Fort,	Ung. Hydrag Mit,
Pil. Hydrag,	Citric Acid,
Iodine,	Oxymel Scilla,
Ammon Carb.,	Croton Oil,
Ess. Lemon,	Glycerine,
Liquorice Paste,	Blue Galls,
Blue Stone,	Thumb Blue
Baking Powder,	Castor Oil,
Cod Liver Oil,	Gum Arabic
Citrate Magnesia,	Chlo. Lime,
Magnesia Calc.,	Dovers Powder
Potass Chlor.,	Ether, Sulph.

Nov. 5-3t